WASHINGTON CITY

Special Fulley to subscribera

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1866.

the business of the Union as ahishment, in view of the proposed to in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash base, allow for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconsistent of No payments should be made to agents after this date, experts of the Company of the Compan

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Sen

Allen, district of Nantucket, Mass

Blood, district of Newburyport, Mas M. Terbell, district of Seg Harbor, N. Y. district of Genesce, N. Y., vice Ja.

liny M. Bromley, district of Genesee, N. Y., vice Jampbell; resigned.
heophilus Peugnet, district of Cape Vincent, N. Y.
corry J. Ashmore, district of Burlington, N. J.
houss D. Winner, district of Great Egg Harbor, N. J. tephen Willits, district of Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

Robins, district of Perth Amboy, N. J. m S. Bowen, district of Bridgetown, N. J.

b B. Baker, district of Philadelphia, Pa. John Brawley, district of Presque Isle, Pa.

Sdward S. Hough, district of Alexandria, Va. Darwin M. Stapp, district of Saluria, Texas; resp

ffler, district of Milwaukee, Wis. Adair, district of Oregon, O. T.; reappointed NAVAL OFFICERS. district of Salam and Beverly, Man

as Brown, district of Newburyport, Mass.; reap McKibben, district of Philadelphia, Pa

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS. nel J. Anderson, district of Portland and Fal

James Nichols, port of Eastport, Maine. Josiah H. Hadley, district of Portsmouth, N. H. Ebenezer Dodge, district of Salem and Beverly, Mas Samuel Porter, port of Baverly, Mass.; reappointed.

John Ingalls, district of Marblehead, Mass.; reappoint m P. Dolliver, district of Gloucester, Ma Daniel L. Willcomb, port of Ipewich; reappointed.
William C. Barker, district of Providence, R. I.; reap

uel Maxwell, ports of Warren and Barrington, R. I. lishs Atkins, district of Newport, R. I.; reappo

Asa Gray, port of Tiverton, B. I.; reappointed. Edward Ingraham, port of Saybrook, Ct.; reappoi Clarke Elliott, district of Middletown, Ct.; reappoi sel B. Hart, district of New York, N. John Hamilton, jr., district of Philadelphia, Pa. James A. Gibson, Port of Pittsburg, Pa. Robert Edmonds, district of Carter's Creek, Va.;

Walter N. Haldeman, district of Louisville, Ky. Benjamin L. Dorsey, district of Alton, Ill., vice John

Charlee V. Hagner, of Pa., appraiser general. Samuel Pleasants, appraiser at Philadelphia, Pa. George R. Berrell, appraiser at Philadelphia. Pa.

HEALTHY CONDITION OF OUR FOREIGN

The statistics for May show a gradual, and, be cause gradual, a healthy improvement in the finances merce of the country. The fact that this recuperation is slowly and not suddenly progressive, is one of the most encouraging features in our financial affairs. The pressure came upon us last summer suddenly as a clap of thunder from an August sky spreading havoc, terror and bankruptcy over the face of the land. A sudden recuperation and reckless launching out again into the sea of speculation and extravagance would be ominous of another and more destructive collapse of credits and business.

Very different from this, however, is the real state of the case. The whole country is pursuing a rigid system of curtailment and liquidation. Our foreign trade is the barometer of our domestic trade; and every indication of our foreign commerce proves that economy and retrenchment are the reigning principles in the whole business of the country. We are selling more in quantity than we ever did beforethough, owing to the low prices of our staples, we realize from our exports a smaller value than we have done in the two past years, counted in dollars and cents. While the export trade of the country is more active than ever, our import trade is healthily ourtailed. Take, for example, the comparative figures for May for three years. The total entries of imports at New York in this month have been as

18,705,255 11,454,703

The figures show a curtailment, in the imports of a month at a single port, of more than seven millions of dollars from the importations of past years.

If we take the whole five months, from the first of January to the end of May, in the three years, we shall discover a proportional aggregate decline of imports for the period. The total entries of imports at New York for the first five months of each of three

years were as follows :

Here is a falling off of imports from last year, in five months at one port, of \$54,000,000, the curtailment being greater than the total present importa-tion. Now, as about two-thirds of the importations of the Union are made at New York, we eign imports of the whole country in the first five months of the present year below those of the last, has been between \$75,000,000 and \$80,-

purchases, our experis and cales of noments produce abroad are unusually large in quantity. The liberal feature it was supposed to possess, and been converted not merely into a monopoly, but a governduce their representative value in dollars and cents.

in the statistical tables of our commerce. Our exports of domestic produce, exclusive of pecie, from New York in the month of May for three ears, have been as follows :

This falling off, though nothing in quantity, is in value about a million and a quarter, which, compared with the falling off of imports at the same port for the same month, of seven millions, makes a very favorable exhibit indeed. The exports of dome produce, exclusive of specie, from New York for the five first months of the present year, compared with those for the same period of the two past years, have been as follows :

This falling off has been only in value, while there has been an increase in quantities exported. This nution in export values, of seven millions for the five months, contrasts very favorably with the falling off.in the same period, in the imports at the same pert, which, as we have stated above, were \$54,000,000. We can very readily afford to sell less by seven ullions when we are buying less by fifty-four mil-

The only cause of regret and embarrassment which can be found in this very healthful and satisfactory condition of our foreign commerce, is the effect which such a state of things produces upon our federal revenues. The appropriations of Congress are on the scale of the plethoric condition of the treasury which existed in 1855 and 1856; while the revenues of the treasury are actually reduced by half. The revenues received from the customs at the port of New York in May 1856 were \$3.457.153; while those which were re ceived in the past month at that port were only \$1, 748,227. Taking the figures for the first five months of 1856, and comparing them with those for the same period of the present year, and we shall find a falling off receipts at the single port of New York, of ten milions of dollars ; those for the first five months of 1856, having been \$19,014,440, while those for the same period of the present year have been only \$9,403,-

We think however, that few will be willing to repine at an untoward condition of our federal revenues which is occasioned by a sound and recuperative ondition of our foreign and domestic commerce. If the government is put to the necessity of borrowing, it is only because the people are getting rid of their own indebtedness, and curtailing their late habits of extravagance and speculation. They will reconcile themselves to the lesser evil in consideration of the greater good; and, all the more readily, as the strait of the government is but the corollary and consequence of their own disembarrassment from

OUR TELEGRAPHIC LINES-THE GREAT OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The public at large are not as familiar as the newspaper press with the abuses, favoritism, and unfairness that may be practised by managers of the telegraph. These telegraphic enterprises of our modern day present all the odious features of monopoly; and, in our country, where there is free trade and free ompetition in almost everything, the public are ittle acquainted with the odious nature of monopoly. from the very nature of the case, nearly all the telegraphic lines of the country are close monopolies, nd those who have to deal with them must needs doff the character of patrons which they bear to all , other enterprises, and assume the character of ependents for favors.

We publish in another column, from the Philadelhia Ledger, a timely rebuke and exposure of some of the recent tricks of the telegraphic managers, not on account of any peculiar gravity in the particular abuses thus exposed, but rather as showing the nature of the annoyance and injury which the pubmanagers. Our own experience, too, confirms the statements of the Ledger; for when an effort was made by this office on Friday night last to obtain some intelligence from New Orleans, our messenger was informed that the line of communication was broken; and this was the statement given out in this city throughout Saturday and Sunday; although it now appears that there were at least two lines open during all that time. It is easy to see what great injury and loss may be inflicted upon the public by the agency of the telegraph. When any event happens that would materially affect prices, for instance, a dishonest operator may sell the information stance, a dishonest operator may sell the information for a handsome price to some favored individual, and the public at large be made to pay the loss or lose the advance in prices which the dissemination of the intelligence would produce. Of all monopolies which we can conceive, there are none more odious, and that can be made more generally injurious to the public, than the monopoly of intelligence. the public, than the monopoly of intelligence.

Apropos of telegraphs, it may be well to advert to the new features that have been given to the great Atlantic telegraphic enterprise by recent British legislation. Our own Congress had appropriated a stipend of seventy thousand dollars a year to the stipend of seventy thousand dollars a year to the company which had undertaken this great enterprise, in the thought that the company was cosmopolitan, and not merely British. It added to this liberal munificence to au enterprise that would not touch our own jurisdiction, and had both of its termini on British soil, by sending two of our finest vessels of-war to aid in laying down the telegraphic cable. Since these acts of liberality on the part of our Congress, the British Parliament has most matemay fairly infer that the curtailment in the for- rially changed the whole character of the enterprise, thus favored. Which is to be managed, not by an independent company of capitalists, even of British

during the present cosion; and we do not know that there is any urgancy for immediate action; bu the enterprise has certainly been divested of every ment monopoly, and we may say descriptively though not invidiously, a British-government monopoly A monopoly of trans-Atlantic intelligence in the hauda of a few telegraphic managers at Halifax or New

York, added to the monopoly of telegraphic inteligence held by the managers of such ing the ocean line with our cities as the British man agers may select, will invest the line with powers that will be very odious to the American public.

We learn from a special Washington correspond-ent of the Philadelphia Penusylvanian, who seems to ake a fair and just view of public men and public questions at the seat of government, that the Com-mittee on Military Affairs of the House have referred to the Hon. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, two very important but laborious subjects, for investigation luring the recess of Congress, and report at the nex

ASSIGNMENT OF TWO VERY IMPORTANT TASKS

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House, at their meeting yesterday, referred to Mr. Faulkner, who, by the by, is the leading and working man of this committee, although not the chairman—all the papers and documents—covering several hundred pages—connected with the war debt of Washington and Oregon, amounting to the enormous sum of six millions of dollars, for the purpose of its thorough examination during the recess, and the presentation of a report upon the subject at the next seed on of Congress. The committee have had the subject under consideration for a considerable length of time, but have been unable thus far to come to any definite determination. Mr. Faulkner, who has no superior and few equals in the present Congress, is the proper person to examine and adjust this immense claim against the United States.

son to examine and adjust this immense claim against the United States.

The same committee have also referred to the same gentleman all the memorials, &c., relating to the establishment of a National Foundry, with a view to a full and claborate report upon the same to the next session of Congress. This is a subject of vast importance, and requires a critical and careful examination, which it will undoubtedly receive. Pennsylvanis, Virginis, and Maryland all have a deep interest in this matter. He intends to report immediately on the assembling of Congress.

GRAND MILITARY CELEBRATION AT DAYTON.

The first regiment of Ohlo volunteers, commanded by Colonel Edward King, formerly of the United States army, give a military celebration at Dayton on the 3d of July, for which great preparations are being made. All the uniformed volunteer military of the State are invited to be present, under their field officers, and arrangements. have been made by which they will be transported by the different railroads for half fare. It is estimated that eight or ten thousand troops will be present. General Quitman has been invited to deliver an appropriate address, and Gov. Chase and staff will review the forces The citizens and soldiery of Dayton and vicinity have contributed liberally towards the expenses, and no trouble will be spared to insure a splendid military dis-play. The first regiment forms a part of Gen. Vallan-digham's brigade, and has no superior in the State.

A POLITICAL DIFFICULTY.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.) There are political difficulties in the way of the reconstruction of parties in this State, as proposed by the American and the republican wings of the opposition. The Utica Herald says:

The Utica Herald says:

"The people have a right to insist, and will insist, that the bitterness of Fillmore, Hall, Haven, & Co.," on the one hand, and of Mr.)

Plauriow Week and the Albany Journal, on the other, shall not be made a burden on the shoulders of the republican party. This is are an traceonable. Everybody else surrendered his old partisan prejudices. These gentlemen, also, must waive their old quarrels, so are as the republican organization is affected by them."

To this the Albany Evening Journal replies : To this the Albany Evening Journal replies:

"We have no differences, and have had none, with the gen amed in the Herald but such as grew out of the betrayk of a carry and a good cause. On the contrary, we had our share a sailing them to mount, atep by step, the political ladder, whicked from under them when the topmest round had been resulted to the the "titles Herald," or any other journal, demander of old quarrels which concern the mingrity and three gamization of the republican party, if demands more than is air or 'reasonable,' and certainly more than will be yielded."

That is plain talk, and we rather think the seven wise men of Buffalo will be able to understand it. If any body expects Seward and Weed to play a subordinate part to Fillmore, Clapp, and Welch, it will be as well to give up the delusion at once.

The contest in the opposition ranks is rapidly organizing two separate and distinct parties. The questions discussed are the reorganization of the republicans with a recognition of the American element; the subject of representation in State conventions; and the necessity of throwing "overboard" the editor of the Evening Journal. But a more simple division is that of Seward and anti-Seward. Upon this question the journals are thus arrayed:

Abban,
Auburn Ame.
Syracute Journal,
Troy Whig, Am.
Lockport Courier, Am.
Lockport Courier, Am.
Schenotady Star, rep.
Express, rep.

anti-Seward press; but the distribution of strength op-crates to counterbalance it. The opposition is concen-trated in a few cities; while the political organs in the counties sustain the existing organization.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States sloop of war Germantown, Comma der Page, sailed from Singapore, March 24, for Ho

At Philadelphia, the work on the new steam sloop of war Lancaster is progressing rapidly. About two-thirds of her planking has already been done. She is to be a lifting propeller, and will carry eighteen guns. Her machinery is now in course of construction by Messra. Reany, Neaffic & Co. The work on the ship is far more advanced than the latter. It is thought the steamer will be ready for launching by the first of August, but it is doubtful whether the machinery will be completed by that time. The work of repairing the frigate Congress is rapidly approaching conclusion.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

dependent company of capitalists, even of British of the last, has been between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000. If we suppose this system of curtailment and retrenchment to continue to the end of the curtailment and retrenchment to continue to the end of the curtailment and retrenchment to continue to the end of the curtailment as in the past five months, we shall have a curtailment in the importations of the country for the whole year of from \$110,000,000 to \$120,000,000. We think the curtailment will be greater than this. This falling off in our foreign purchases would, of course, produce a very great relief in the business of the country, occurring, as of course it would do, in conjunction with a much larger pro-

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Thugs. Among whom are Lucius Adas acted resorters and Bestemin S. Enginess, of the mayoralty, who wildbrew in favor of S rmation of the vigilance committee. This oubtful. All the forces under the sushorities aread, except the special police.

Latest from New Orle

The Lane and Jenkins Affair.

For Lavenworrs, June 5, via Sr. Louis, June 7.—
For Leavenworrs, June 5, via Sr. Louis, June 7.—
For details of the affray at Lawrence between Gen. Lane and Mr. Jenkins have been received.

It appears that both Lane and Jenkins were living on a contested claim. The former had enclosed an acre of and, in which there was a well that was used by both sartles in common. Lane recently locked the well and enced up the entrance to it, and forbade Jenkins access o it. Jenkins declared he would have water at all hasreds, and Lane threatened him if he made a forcible entry
nto his premises.

to-day. Much excitement exists in consequence of this affair. Jenkins was held in high estimation, and his death is deeply deplored.

A man named from Wells has been taken into custody at Lawrence, charged with participating in the outrage in Ling county.

News from Kansas - Detention of Troops

News from Kaneas — Detention of Troops.

St. Louis, June 8.—A despatch has reached here from Leavenworth on the 4th, stating that the movement of the two columns of troops for Utah has been postpone in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

The Leavenworth Times of the 4th announces the intention of Judge Lecompte to vacate the bench.

The action of the executive of Missouri, in arming an organizing the militia in the western counties, is much deprecated in Leavenworth.

Naval Affairs.

Charleston, June 6.—The government steamer Atlantic arrived here to-day from Key West, with troops to be the arrived here to-day from key West, with troops to be stationed at Fort Moultrie.

The officers of the Atlantic report the United States steamer Water Witch as being at Key West on the 3d inst. She was taking in a supply of coal and would leave the next day for a cruize.

Rotation in New Hampshire.

Concorn, June 8.—The Republican Senators have re-solved to adhere to the rule of rotation in office, which is adverse to the re-election of Senator Hale. Indications are favorable to the election of Hon. T. M. Edwards.

Norwich Municipal Election

Nonwicz, (Conn.,) June 7.—At the city election to-day the administration democracy elected eight members of the city council to four republicans. No choice for mayor. The contest was a spirited one. The democrats are jubilant.

Markets.

New York, June 8.—Cotton is dull—sales of 2,000 bales at previous rates. Flour is heavy—sales of 15,000 bbls.; State, \$3 90 a \$3 95 : Ohio, \$4 50 a \$4 55 : southern, \$4 45 a \$4 70. Wheat is heavy—sales of 30,000 bushels; western red, \$1 a \$1 03 ; white, \$1 12 ; Ch. spring, \$4\frac{1}{2} a \$7 cents. Corn is heavy—sales of 33,000 bushels; mixed, 60 a 72\frac{1}{2} cents; white, 75 a 78 cents. Pork is dull—mess, \$17 30 a \$17 a 35; prime, \$14 a \$14 15. Lard is dull at 11\frac{1}{2} a 11\frac{1}{2} c. Whiskey is firm at 21\frac{1}{2} a 21\frac{1}{2} cents. Coffee is quiet. Sugar is firm—Muscovado, 6 cents. Spirts turpentine is dull at 47 a 47\frac{1}{2} cents. Rosins is steady at \$1 46\frac{1}{2}\$. Rice is steady.

Baltimore, June 8.—Flour is active and generally unchanged; Howard street, \$4.37\frac{1}{2}\$; Ohio sold at the same figure; City Mills, at \$4. Wheat quiet; good to prime white, \$1.05 a \$1.15; good to prime red. \$1.a \$1.05. Corn is drooping; white, 66 a 68 cents; yellow, 70 a 72 cents. Provisions are steady; Bulk pork, 6 a 8 cents; mess pork, \$17.75. Whiskey is dull at 20\frac{1}{2} a 21\frac{1}{2} cents.

BANK RETURNS.

The following is a comparative statement of the New

Company and the second		
May 29.	June 5.	Dec., \$225,346
31,496,144	32,790,332	Dec 1, 294, 183
7,252,616	7,548,630	Inc 206,214
83, 182, 244	83,506,886	Inc. 2,107,634
statement	of the Phili	delphis banks
	31,496,144 7,252,616 99,351,901 83,152,244	May 29. June 5. 116, 650, 943 \$116, 424, 597 31, 496, 144 32, 790, 332 7, 252, 616 7, 548, 630 99, 351, 901 101, 499, 535

May 31 \$11,310,825 23,103,418 7,031,756 1,466,834 3,211,889 15,726,640 2,436,527 June 7.

\$11, 317, 080 Inc. ...
23, 842, 780 inc. ...
6, 985, 208 Dec. ...
1, 427, 466 Dec. ...
3, 380, 477 Inc. ...
15, 776, 281 Inc. ...
2, 406, 368 Dec. ...

The following is the last weekly statement of the New May 29. May 22.
814, 220, 529, 814, 772, 173
10, 239, 125, 10, 398, 638
7, 216, 856, 7, 704, 840
10, 017, 645, 16, 358, 130
8, 899, 770, 9, 134, 279
1, 368, 531, 1, 266, 180 Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Dec. Inc.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Lyndhurst completed his 86th year on the 21st of May. His lordship is in excellent health. His seniors in the House of Peers are Lord Sinclair, who will complete his 90th year if he lives to the 30th of July next, and the Marquis of Bristol and Viscount St. Vincent, who were born in 1769 and 1767, respectively. The latter nobleman is consequently at the present moment the father of the House of Peers.—London Paper.

The Hon. Mr. Nichols, of Ohlo, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

The sword worn by Col. Joe Daviess, at the battle of Tippecanoe, is to be presented by Mr. Todd, of Indiana, to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Col. Daviess fell at Tippecanoe. ell at Tippecance.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer is on her return home. She sailed

Madame Ida Pfelffer is on her return home. She sailed from the Mauritius on the 11th of March, and is expected in Loudon on the second week of June. She has fully recovered from her Madagnecar fever, (taken, as is probable, in consequence of the harshness in which she was so capriciously expelled from that island by the Queen,) and is preparing her account of its wonders, together with a description of the Mauritius. When Madame Pfeiffer embarked in 1856 on this her fourth voyage, she announced it would be her last, as her age was then fifty-nine.

The New Orleans Picayune mentions the death in that city, on the 1st inst., of Joseph A. Barelli, described as "that honorable merchant and noble man." He was a native of Come, Italy, and became a resident of New Orleans in early life. At the time of his death, and for many years previous, he was the consul at New Orleans for Portugal and the Two Sicilies.

A sewing-machine war has broken out at Cincinnati, where the wages of the journeymen tailors have become reduced to an average of fifty-five cents per day. There are thirty-five hundred of these tailors in Cincinnati, and at a recent meeting they resolved to demand an advance of wages, and passed a resolution discountenancing "the giving out of large quantities of work at one time to sewing-machine tailors."

THE TELEGRAP POLY-DITERESTING TARING TELEGRAPH THE CHARTER OF T

The new shares to be not less than £20 nor exceeding £1,000. The British government is to have a priority over the American government in the transmission of messages until the American government pays to the Company the same amoust of subsidy as the English government pays. In March last, the American government agreed to pay \$70,000 per annum until the dividend reached 6 per cent., and then to pay \$50,000 per annum. At this time the capital was but £350,000. But now the capital may be nominally one million, and of course there is no probability that a dividend of 6 per cent will ever be reached upon it, so that the American government will have to pay the \$70,000 for twenty-five years. After the expiration of twenty-five years the government may assume the whole control of the operations of the company for a week at a time, as often as it thinks proper, paying to the company a rent based upon a computation of the profits, during the three months preceding the ead week. The line may be extended by the government to London, but there is no provision for extending it to Washington, and American messages must find their way to the eastern coast of Newfoundland as they best can, so far as priority goes, the American government having no control of the lines on this side of the Atlantic. The termini of the ocean line are within the jurisdiction of Great Britain. Ne think it very probable that the agreement to pay \$70,000 per annum will be allowed to be changed, so as to conform in equity to the original interest of six per cent. on £350,000.

THE NEW ORLEANS DISTURBANCE AND THE DE-SPATCHES BY TELEGRAPH.

SPATCHES BY TELEGRAPH.

(From the Philadelphia Lodger.)

As one of the Associated Press, paying our proportion of the expense of maintaining the arrangement for procuring the latest news by telegraph, we have a right to inquire into the conduct of the news agents who undertake to supply the press with such news. During the exciting events in New Orleans last week, the public mind was much interested and concerned in the progress of the insurrection against the authorities of that city, and everybody throughout the country was looking anxiously for intelligence from that quarter. Two days elapsed without a single word of information, and then, on Monday morning, after the complaints of some of the Sunday press of the delay, the news agent published in the various papers of this city the following explanation to the despaches dated the 4th and 5th instant:

"Sunday Eccelogy—The above despatches are the latest received

day. They were received at the Pitt-surg office ay man yesterday meraing, and from these transmitted to this city."

As this explanation does injustice to a reliable telegraph line, which was unbroken in its connexion from
New York to New Orleans, and in full working operation
during the entire period the despatches were delayed at
Wheeling, we took the trouble yesterday of making some
inquiries about the matter. We applied to the assistant
chief operator of the Magnetic Telegraph Company from
New York to Washington, which is connected with the
Washington and New Orleans line, and he sent from
this city the following despatch to the operator at Washington:

ton and New Orleans on Saturday morning, and since that time up to the present?

He received an answer, that at Washington the office had got a despatch from New Orleans early Saturday morning, announcing wires in good working order, and continuous communication had all day. On Sunday morning the wires were also in good working condition to New Orleans, and so continued up to the hour of closing on Sunday. The following communication was also sent;

Philaphyma, June 7.—To Joseph Boach, esq., Chief Operator, New

PRILABET PRILA, June 7. —To Joseph Boach, osq., Chief Operator, New York: Wore four wires in good working condition from New York to New Orleans, via Washington, on Saturday morning, and cince that line up to the present?

11. P. SNYDER. The answer was as follows :

Naw York, Jane 7.—To B. P. Snyder, Philadelphia :-- Worked to lew Orleans on Saturday and Sunday. HEACH. An inquiry was next made in regard to the communi-cation between Baltimore and Wheeling, as follows:

cation between Baltimore and Wheeling, as follows:

Pritabilina, June 7.—To Win. Barrett, Eq., Chief Operator, Westtern line, Baltimore:—Was your line in good working condition between Baltimore and Wheeling on Saturday morning, and since that
time y to the present 7. Please reply.

Barrisons, June 7.—To B. P. Snyder, Philadelphia: Yes, in goo rorking order during all that time. BARRETT.

These proofs establish the fact that there was an unbroken working connection during Saturday and Sunday, from New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans, and from Baltimore to Wheeling, yet the despatches of Friday, which should have been published in the morning papers of Saturday, did not reach here till Sunday evening, and then by mail from Wheeling to Pitteburg. They could have been sent here by the Washington and New Orleans line, connecting with the New York and Washington line, or, having reached Wheeling through other lines, they could have been sent to Baltimore through the western line, from Wheeling to Baltimore, and thence to Philadelphia. New York, Boston, &c. These two last named lines are, however, not in the monopoly which parties are seeking to establish from New Orleans to the British possessions, across the British provinces to the Atlantic, and thence to London. To help this monopoly, the news agents prefer to disappoint their employers, the newspapers, by letting them walt for two days for their telegraph despatches, when by using the line which was in operation, the newspapers could have immediately received the despatches they pay so great a price for. They are willing, it appears, to roceive money for services they do not perform, when they have the ability. If they may wait for the mails to serve them in one Instance, they may do so in others, and put the money of the newspapers into their own pockets. If the newspapers were the only sufferers by this conduct, the fact would be for their consideration only and their correction, but as the people of the United States, from one end of the Union to the other, depend almost exclusively upon the newspapers for the news of the day, which so greatly affects their business and their interests, the unwarrantable withholding of despatches or unnecessary delay in their delivery, becomes a great public wrong which should be exposed to public reprobation.

MORSE'S BREECH-LOADING PIRE-ARMS. To the Editor of the Union:

To the Editor of the Union:

Six: In reply to the article in the States of to-day "entitled "A Dangerous Ally," you are authorised to state that I alone am responsible for the republication of the copy of Major Bell's report, taken from the Dally Globe of the 29th of May, and the article which, without any intervention of my own, appeared in the Bulletin of the day previous. I requested you to do this for me without consultation with any one, merely because I thought that positive proof that old arms at a stight cost could be made better than any of the new United States arms would tend to facilitate the passage of the bill. If this measure should be carried, it will save the government millions of dollars. The opposition to breech-loading is abort-lived. The day is near at hand when ramrods will be as obsolete as matchlocks.

GEO. W. MORSE. GEO. W. MORSE.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—Oolesburg, Delaware county, Iowa, was visited by a most extraordinary hall-storm on Sunday afternoon last. Some stones were ten-inches in circumference, while others had more length, and were from eight to ten inches long. Not a window escaped which was in that part of a building in the direction whence the storm came. In several instances shingles were split and sashes broken. Stock outside of shelter was badly pelted, while chickens and other fowls were killed. The track of the storm was about five miles in width, and it probably did a good deal of damage outside of the town.

ROUTES AND DISTANCES

ington (N. C.) Daily Journal

Well now, this makes the trifling and miles—a rather noticeable distance and the flower than the flower and the flower than th

which will lessen the distance on the interior route one hundred and ten miles, cannot be completed under two years.

On the other hand, a glance at the railroad map attached to Dinsmore's Railroad Guide for May shows that concerions are in progress calculated to effect a corresponding reduction of distance on the Seaboard route between the great commercial capitals of the North and the South Some fifty miles only are wanting to complete the Delaware road from Seaford, the point it has now reached, to Cherrystone, a point on the Eastern shore nearly opposite Norfolk. The line from Weldon to New York, is Norfolk, Cherrystone, and Philadelphia, would be considerably shorter than the present by Richmond, Washington city, and Baltimore, and it would still be shorter if the air line already projected from Norfolk to New York, is Cape Honry and Cape Charles, crossing the Delaware by at Cape May, were only pushed to completion.

We have compared the actual distances, and shown by the figures that the advantage claimed for the western route has no existence in fact. Let us now turn to another route whose claims in point of time we have had occasion to present once before.

By railroad from New York to Wilmington or Charleston, thence by steamer to Fernandina, thence to Celar Keys by Florida railroad, thence by steamer to New York in or under four days. This, we understand, the companies will guaranty. No inland or other line through mountain gorges can hope for the same certainty in its winter connexions; indeed, it may fairly be questioned whether the time proposed can be averaged by that line even in the summer.

By the way, we noace from some of our exchange that a great mistake exists in regard to the great north-

tertained, or at least attempted to be conveyed, that these mails are hereafter to go by the route across the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee. This, we learn from good authority, is not the fact. It is true that a single daily mail is to be sent by the mountain route after the first day of July, but that does not imply a distortionance of the mails along the great seaboard line. Indeed, the importance of a double daily mail to all the important Atlantic cities and towns, to say nothing of the whole southern Atlantic ther of States, is too great to admit for a moment the idea of the removal of either of the mails from this line.

THE TEXAS RANGERS AND THE CAMANCHES

(From the New Orleans Picayune, June 2.)

From the New Orleans Picayune, Jane 2.]

We recently published some particulars of an expedition of Texas rangers, commanded by Capt. John S. Ford, a famous indian fighter, in search of and against the Nakonies, a band of Camanches. The expedition left. For Belkmap on the 25th of April, Capt. Ford having under his command 111 rangers, and 110 Indians from Brazes reserve. It was stated that Ford's men were well mounted and equipped, and each man, in addition to a good gun, had one or two six-shooters, (Colt's navy revolvers. The rangers, it was stated, were all picked men, and being unencumbered with baggage could march with great rapidity. The Nakonies were believed to be camped nearly north of Fort Belkmap, about three days' good travel, and north of Red river, and it was understood that they were confident of whipping any force sent against them.

We have been expecting to receive by every recent arrival from Texas accounts of this expedition, and last evening we were gratified by the perusal of a letter from Austin, briefly announcing that Ford had achieved such a victory over the Indians as will most probably cause the survivors to remove quickly and permanently from the northern frontier.

The letter states that an express from Capt. Ford arrived at Austin on the evening of the 26th ult., with the Indians, and that a running fight, covering six miles of ground, had been fought, in which the Rangers were completely victorious. The Indians, it appears, numbered some hundred warriors, and Ford had 102 rangers and 113 reserve Indians—the latter under command of Capt. Beas. Capt. Ford reports 76 Indians known to thilled, several wounded, and 17 taken prisoners and 306 horses captured. The loss of the Rangers, one white man and one Indian killed, and two alightly wounded. This is indeed a telling blow the Indians have received It is a long time since such a lesson was administered to them, and this will, it is to be presumed, be effectual in putting a stop to their depredations on the northern frontier.

tier.
We have no further particular, but from the informa-tion we had of Capt. Ford's plans, we are inclined to think that the fight was principally fought by the Ran-gers, unassisted by the Indians from the Reserve, as Capt was stated who gers, unassisted by the Indians from the Reserve, as Cap Ford reports 300 horses captured, and it was stated with he left Fort Belknap that he intended to employ his in dian allies in stealing or stampeding the Nakonie's horse before the attack was made, so as to prevent the en-iny from making their escape, and in this he appears in have been successful.